Fight Onward Till Asia Is Asia's Own

Nippon Times

Fight On Till There Is No Enemy

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ALLIANCE PACT MADE BY JAPAN, P.I. IS APPROVED

Passed by Privy Council and Given Imperial Sanction; Enforced October 20

FULL TEXT IS OUTLINED

Both Nations to Cooperate in Establishment of East Asia Based on Justice

The Pact of Alliance between Japan and the Philippines was approved by the Privy Council at its plenary session held at 11:15 a.m. on Wednesday in the August Presence of His Majesty the Emperor and was given Imperial sanction.

With both Japan and the Philippines having notified each other of their ratification of the Pact of Alliance prior to the formal exchange of ratifications, the Pact has come into force as from October 20.

The Pact, it may be recalled, was signed on October 14 in Manila by Japanese Ambassador Shozo Murata and Philippine Minister of State Claro M. Recto and was ratified by the Philippine National Assembly at its first session on October 18.

The text of the Pact of Alliance between Japan and the Philippines follows:

Pact of Alliance between Japan and the Philippines

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the President of the Republic of the Philippines,

now that Japan has decided to recognize the Philippines as an independent state;

being determined that the two countries shall closely cooperate, each as good neighbour respecting the self-asserting independence of the other, to establish a Greater East Asia based on justice, thereby contributing to the peace of the whole world and being determined firmly and unshakably to eradicate all sources of evil in the way, have resolved for that purpose to conclude a Pact of Alliance and named their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:
His Excellency Mr. Shozo Murata, Zyusanmi,
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;
The President of the Philippines:
His Excellency Mr. Claro M. Recto, Minister of State;

who, after having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Article 1

There shall be between the High Contracting Parties perpetual relations of good neighbour and amity on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty and territories.

Article 2

The High Contracting Parties shall closely cooperate on matters, political, economic, and military for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Article 3

The High Contracting Parties shall closely cooperate with each other for the establishment of a Greater East Asia.

Article 4

The matters of detail necessary for the execution of the present Pact shall be determined through consultations between the authorities concerned of the High Contracting Parties.

Article 5

The present Pact shall come into force as from the date on which the High Contracting Parties shall have completed the ratification of the Pact.

Article 6

The present Pact shall be ratified as soon as possible. The ratifications shall be exchanged at Manila as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Pact and hereunto affixed their respective seals.

Done in duplicate, at Manila, this fourteenth day of the tenth month of the eighteenth year of Syowa, corresponding to October 14, 1943.

Shozo Murata (L.S.)
Claro M. Recto (L.S.)

Terms of understanding attached to the Pact of Alliance between Japan and the Philippines

Ad. Article 2 of the Pact

The principal modality of the close military cooperation for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia stipulated in the present Article shall be as follows:

The Philippines will afford all

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Chinese Visitors Leave

Having studied the various phases of the Imperial Japanese Navy, the members of the Chinese Naval Inspection Party started on their trip homeward, leaving Tokyo Station at 10:10 p.m. Wednesday. Prior to their departure Vice-Admiral Hsiao Kwei-chang, leader of the Party, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Chiang Hsi-yuan, his assistant, called at the Navy Ministry and offered his thanks. He also presented a sum of money to be used for the wounded and sick officers and men. Photo shows Vice-Admiral Hsiao (left) and Vice-Admiral Chiang at the Navy Ministry.

P.I. PLANNING BOARD DUE TO MEET SOON

Chairman Alunan Discusses Basic Policies With President Laurel

Domei

MANILA, October 19.—Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Rafael Alunan, in his capacity as Chairman of the National Planning Board, called on President Jose P. Laurel at the Malacanan Palace this noon.

It is understood that basic policies to be followed by the Planning Board were discussed.

Mr. Alunan has been given a free hand in working out details and plans agreed upon between the President and himself.

Meanwhile, Mr. Alunan announced that he expects to call the first meeting of the Planning Board some time this week to take up urgent measures for presentation to the National Assembly.

In an exclusive interview, Mr. Alunan expressed deep gratitude for the confidence reposed in him by the President. He said that whatever limitations he may have, will be made up by able members of the Planning Board who have been "picked for their brilliant achievements and outstanding ability."

Mr. Alunan said that the problems confronting the nation at present are the most difficult in the history of the Philippines, but expressed confidence in President Laurel's ability to lead the people out of these difficulties.

He also indicated that the Planning Board's first problem deals with bolstering production of prime necessities as well as to maintain self-sufficiency.

Hails Council Members

Domei

MANILA, October 19.—Hailing President Jose P. Laurel's appointment of six elderly Filipinos of tried ability, high integrity and honor to compose a Council of State, the Tribune editorially asserted, "the selection of such men gives reassurance and confidence to the nation in process of rebirth." The paper added, "their appointment clearly reflects the wisdom of the leader in directing the ship of state and this great desire and effort will surely lead us to ultimate success."

In calling attention to the men who have been nominated as members of the Council of State, the Tribune revealed that ex-Chief Justice Ramon Avancena and chairman of the elder statesmen is a brilliant jurist who has served his country in various capacities through three regimes. General Emilio Aguinaldo is a revolutionary figure whose place in the country's struggle for freedom is well known, while in the field of economics and finance, Miguel Unson and Judge Rafael Corpus tower head and shoulders above their contemporaries in these fields.

In the shipping industry, Ramon J. Fernandez has built a monument of ability and bright indeed are the prospects of this important branch of national life under Philippine management.

Pedro Aunario, dean of Filipino journalists has not been found wanting when the government, in the past, called on him to serve in the legislature or in whatever capacity his mind and pen had been required.

The Tribune continued, "the selection of these national figures truly demonstrates how well and wisely

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STRICT NEUTRALITY SEEN FOR PORTUGAL

Governor-General of Macao Expresses Utmost Confidence In Premier Salazar

Domei

MACAO, October 20.—Commander Gabriel Teixiera, Governor-General of Macao, in a press interview expressed his conviction that Portugal will maintain strict neutrality under the capable leadership of Premier Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. He made this statement when asked to express his views on the recent Anglo-Portuguese agreement under which Portugal has permitted Britain to use facilities in the Azores Islands for military purposes.

The Governor-General, however, declined to make any direct comment on the question, reiterating that he was not in a position to do so.

Meanwhile, the populace in Macao remains calm and unresponsive to any anti-Axis propaganda.

The Hsinan Jih Pao and Huachiao Pao, both influential local Chinese journals, prominently treated the news from Tokyo that the Japanese Government had filed a protest with the Portuguese Government concerning the Azores question.

The Hsinan Jih Pao at first admitted that there was some anxiety caused in Macao over the Azores question, but in a subsequent edition stated that complete calm has been regained and the people are no longer indulging in any speculation.

The journal further stressed that anti-Axis propaganda is having little effect on the Macao people, for they know that such propaganda is emanating from Chungking sources.

U.S. OFFICERS IN CHINA ENGAGED IN SMUGGLING

Chungking Aroused by Large Number of Chinese Merchants Involved

Domei

CANTON, October 20.—The fact that the American military officers stationed in Chungking-ruled areas have been smuggling in large quantities of medicine and jewels in conspiracy with Chinese merchants was recently brought to light, thus aggravating the animosity of the Chungking masses who have been none too friendly toward the American airmen due to the latter's insolent and arrogant attitude.

Two Chinese convicted have been shot to death in accordance with Martial Law. The large number of Chinese involved in the smuggling is said to be greatly upsetting the Chungking official circles.

Lancaster Bombers Ready

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 19.—The construction of the Lancaster four-engined heavy bombers, the "pride" of the British air force, was completed on October 8 in Canada and were sent to the European front by air, according to a recent issue of the American Magazine. The bombers were constructed at the Victoria arsenal owned by Canada under the orders of the British Government. The construction of the bombers took one year and four months before completion, it is further reported.

NANKING GIVEN 52 MORE ITEMS OF FOE ASSETS

Ceremony for Transfer of Enemy Properties Held in Shanghai

KATSUO OKAZAKI SPEAKS

List Includes 21 Relating to Business Enterprises and 31 Cultural Projects

Domei

SHANGHAI, October 20.—With necessary preparations completed, the transfer to the National Government of China of 52 additional items of enemy properties in the Shanghai and Nanking areas was carried out at 3 p.m. today at the Astor House with due ceremony.

The 52 items of enemy assets included 21 relating to business enterprises and 31 cultural properties.

At the ceremony, Katsuo Okazaki of the Ambassadorial Office at Shanghai representing Minister Akiyoshi Tajiri made an address regarding the formal transfer of the enemy properties. It was responded to by the Chinese representative, Chang Su-min, who expressed thanks for the considerate step taken by the Japanese authorities.

The function was attended by the representatives of the Nanking Government and Japanese authorities concerned of the Embassy and the Imperial Army and Naval Forces on the spot.

Since the Imperial Government of Japan announced the transfer to China of new enemy assets on February 8 this year, it may be recalled in this connection, steady progress had been made in the procedures and the first ceremony for the transfer of 84 items of cultural assets and 26 relating to business enterprises was held on March 29.

THAILAND BEGINS RULE OF INCORPORATED STATES

Police Administration Will Be Placed Under Command of The National Army

Domei

BANGKOK, October 19.—The Thai Government announced the commencement of Thailand's administration and the completion of the transfer of various interests in the four Malai States and two Shan States, which were formally incorporated into Thai territory yesterday morning. It was added that all rights in these states have been taken over smoothly.

The announcement further stated that the Military Administration, similar to the one in force in Kengtung State, will be enforced in newly-incorporated Mongpan State.

Police administration, which will be placed under the supervision of the Supreme Commander of the National Army, will be conducted for the time being through Cheingmai Police Station, while judicial administration will be vested in the court of peace and order.

Foe's Ground Forces In Finschhafen Area Hit by Navy Air Units

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 20.—Air Units of the Japanese Navy, which are cooperating with the ground forces fighting in the Finschhafen area, at dawn Tuesday raided the enemy ground forces in that area. Numerous hits were scored and a huge explosion caused in a munitions dump. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

NOMURA NAMED HEAD OF KURE NAVAL BASE

Succeeds Vice-Admiral Nagumo Who Was Transferred To Post at Sea

With Vice-Admiral Chuichi Nagumo having been transferred to an important post at sea, Vice-Admiral Naokuni Nomura, member of the Supreme War Council, has been appointed to succeed him as Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station, the Navy Ministry announced at noon Wednesday.

Vice-Admiral Nagumo served last spring in an important post at sea, and took part in the operations to crush America and Britain prior to becoming Commander-in-Chief of the Kure Naval Station.

Vice-Admiral Nomura has served as a naval attache in Germany, as captain of warships, a chief of staff, and Supreme Commander in North China waters, among other important posts.

Since August, as a member of the Supreme War Council, he had been held in readiness. With the Imperial Navy under Admiral Mineichi Koga ready and determined to stop only after America and Britain have been crushed, the appointment of the two admirals to new posts strengthens still further the invincible position of the Navy.

It is also noted that among those who graduated together with Vice-Admiral Nagumo are Vice-Admiral Yorio Sawamoto, Navy Vice-Minister; Vice-Admiral Masaichi Niimi, Commander-in-Chief of the Maizuru Naval Station; Vice-Admiral Boshiro Hosogai; and Vice-Admiral Koremochi Takahashi.

REED SUCCEEDS HARRIMAN

Will Represent U.S. Economic Interests in London

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 19.—With the appointment of W. Averell Harriman, former Director of the Materials Division of the United States Office of Production Management, as Ambassador to the Soviet Union today, his post is to be filled by Philip D. Reed, former chief of trustees of the General Electric Corporation, according to reports from Washington.

It is further reported that Reed will represent the American economic interests in London in the capacity of a State Minister to make connections between the United States and Britain in the matters under the Lend-Lease Act, while John G. Winnat, American Ambassador to London, represents the American political interests.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, October 21, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Congratulations for New India Regime

ASAHI—The Indian independence movement is steadily going forward. Finding the opportunity ripe, Subhas Chandra Bose, who has been endeavoring to organize the independence movement on a systematic basis, will today establish a Provisional Indian Government at Shonan and declare war on Britain and the United States as violators of the independence and peace of East Asia.

The Provisional Government will systematize the independence movement and at the same time strengthen its foundations. The independence movement may thus be said to be set upon its proper road. The movement which has been continued as a more or less underground affair unsanctioned by law will now be a strong, overt and legal movement that will gain strength as it advances.

That this spectacular progress of Mr. Bose's campaign is due in large measure to Japan's magnanimous help goes without saying. As is well known, Japan is fighting the Anglo-Americans with the sole aim of establishing a New Order in East Asia under which the peoples of this part of the world may enjoy undisturbed existence. The independence of Burma and the Philippines and the inauguration of the participation of native inhabitants in administration in Java—these are all manifestations of Japan's avowed war objective. Standing in sharp contrast with Japan's altruistic intentions is Britain's policy toward India.

In India, two contrary movements are now in progress. The egoistic British food policy has caused a great famine throughout India, the situation being most serious in Bengal Province which is said to be the most fertile region in the country.

Confronted by such a grave situation, Britain is only feigning in-

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17,000 CHIANG TROOPS COMPLETELY ENCIRCLED IN YUNNAN OPERATIONS

Japanese Tighten Ring Around Chungking 36th Division

LIKUNG OCCUPIED

Imperial Units Rush Into Liangshuikow After Crossing Kaolikan Mountains

By JITSUO HASEGAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

YUNNAN FRONT, October 19.—Japanese Army Units operating in the Western Yunnan area rushed into Liangshuikow at 8 a.m. on October 16 after crossing the Kaolikan Mountains.

Meanwhile, other Imperial Units advancing from Tengyueh and Myitkyina reached X X on the morning of October 16 and are continuing their drive against X X, stronghold of the enemy 36th Division, steadily tightening an encirclement cordon around the doomed Chungking troops.

The Japanese Army Units, it may be recalled, started their Yunnan Campaign in May last year and successively occupied enemy strongholds at Tengyueh, Lungling and Lameng, thus completely cutting off the Burma Road, the only remaining supply line for Chungking.

In futile attempts, Chungking troops launched guerilla operations but were dealt crushing blows by the Japanese Forces every time they started their feeble operations. In February this year, the Second Reserve Division of the Chungking regular army was completely annihilated by the Japanese Units.

Encouraged by Anglo-American propaganda, however, Chungking shifted the 36th Division north of the Nu River in an attempt to recapture Burma. Moreover, unable to see through Britain's sinister design to secure the Indo-Burmese border at the sacrifices of Chungking, Chiang Kai-shek dispatched 50,000 troops by air to Eastern India. Chungking also reinforced its armed strength in Yunnan up to 300,000, in futile hopes to regain Burma by coordinate operations from the east and west.

These hopes of Chungking leaders are now going to prove a day dream as intrepid Japanese Forces are about to deal an annihilative blow to the enemy troops which have been caught in a tight encirclement cordon.

By JITSUO HASEGAWA
Of the Army Press Corps

Chiang's Troops Encircled

FOREMOST YUNNAN FRONT.—The grand-scale encirclement operation by the Imperial Forces on the Yunnan Front against the 15,000 Chungking troops mainly consisting of the enemy 36th Division reached its climax on October 17 as the Japanese who had occupied XX, one of the enemy strongholds, at 8 p.m. on the previous day, rushed into XX at noon on October 17 and, moreover, blocked the crossing point on the Nu River, thus completely cutting off the enemy's retreat.

In the meantime, Likung was occupied at 7 a.m. on October 16 by the X Advance Detachment which had crossed over the Kaoliang Mountains after three consecutive days' drive.

With other Imperial Army Units speedily driving northward through impenetrable mountain regions and with the encirclement cordon tightly formed around Chungking troops, the latest indications show that a thoroughgoing annihilation campaign against the enemy forces in this area is about to begin.

Fleeing in Confusion
By NAOSHI ONUMA
Of the Army Press Corps

Domei

FOREMOST LINE ON YUNNAN FRONT, October 19.—Trapped within a ring of steel fastened about them by the Japanese, the 20,000 Chungking troops composed of the 36th Division commanded by General Li Shih-hung, the 2nd Reserve Division and the newly-organized 28th Division have been put to rout and are now fleeing in confusion.

The Northeastern district, the base of operations of the enemy for their long-boasted counter-offensive on Burma, has now been reduced by the lightning warfare of the Japanese in their Yunnan campaign. The

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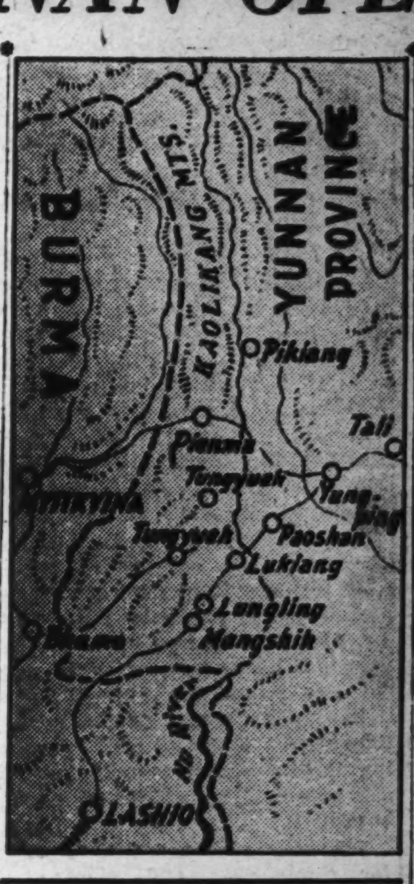

YUNNAN OPERATION WORRIES CHUNGKING

Mountbatten Trying to Postpone Counter-Attacks Despite Japanese Advance

Domei

LISBON, October 19.—In a panicky flurry over the swift launching of a new campaign by the Japanese Army in the western part of Yunnan Province, the Chungking regime, which had been looking forward to an early development of an anti-Axis counter-offensive on Burma as a result of the arrival of Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-American Forces in Southeastern Asia, at New Delhi, has already begun to entertain serious doubts as to Mountbatten's intentions.

It is felt in Chungking circles, reports indicate, that Mountbatten is endeavoring to postpone the long-vaunted counter-offensive on the pretext of strategy.

Reflecting this sentiment, the Sao Tang Pao, organ of the Chungking National Military Council, in today's editorial demands the immediate commencement of counter-offensive operations on Burma and says:

"Admiral Louis Mountbatten should attach the primary importance to Burma in his strategic plans and must relegate to subsidiary considerations the wresting back of all other big bases. We may give four reasons for this:

"(1) The Japanese Army will resist at any sacrifice attempts to take other big bases. It is impossible to bring about a decisive battle that will settle the issue at once. The war must be regarded as bound to develop into large-scale naval operations over the Pacific area.

"(2) In order that the anti-Axis forces may be able to conduct a large-scale counter-offensive in East Asia, they must peg the greater part of the Japanese Army on the Continent. For this purpose, the United States and Britain must supply Chungking with munitions and other materials. Without wresting back Burma, however, these supplies cannot be transported.

"(3) It is a mistake to think that if the other big bases are taken Burma would automatically fall into anti-Axis hands, because the Japanese Army will still be able to maintain its commissary lines through Thailand and French Indo-China."

Commenting on this Sao Tang Pao editorial, the Reuter correspondent at Chungking said: "The Chungking regime has now become impatient with uneasiness regarding the future of Lord Louis Mountbatten's strategy."

Wavell Replaces Linlithgow

Domei

ISTANBUL, October 20.—Field-Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell, who reached New Delhi on Sunday, today officially replaced Lord Linlithgow as Viceroy of India, according to reports reaching here.

Enemy on West Bank of Nu River Facing Annihilation

FOE LOSES CONTACT

Kunming and Paoshan Inhabitants Preparing to Flee, Fearing Swift Advance

By RIICHI NARITA
Of the Army Press Corps

AT THE FOREMOST FRONT IN YUNNAN, October 20.—Simultaneously with the end of the five-month long rainy season on the Sino-Burmese border, the Japanese Forces moved ahead of the enemy and blasted out in their drive into Yunnan.

Tearing over and through the forbidding mountains, the Japanese Units by October 18 had already surrounded completely the 36th Division of Chiang's central army, the newly organized 38th Division, and the Tenglungpien District Volunteer Army, in addition to several other powerful units, about 17,000 troops in all.

These enemy forces had been concentrated in the area on the west bank of the Nu River. The ring of encirclement, measuring X X kilometers across, is being tightened and the Japanese are moving to annihilate the enemy.

Retreat Cut Off

The X X Unit, which started out beating the enemy to the draw, drove swiftly northward to X X and cut off the enemy's route of retreat by occupying minor crossing points. Meanwhile, the X X and X X Raiding Forces attacked the enemy main strength at X X and X X from Liangshuikow and Kangfang, on the strategically important road in the Kaolikan Mountains, while the X X and X X Units which left X X drove against the enemy in front at X X.

The X X Unit which started out from Tengyueh joined the latter Units at X X and by welding into an immensely powerful body drove northward along the Lungchuan River and hit X X.

The X X, X X, and X X Units which left Myitkyina drove northward by the Indo-Burmese border and detouring around the rocky mountains passed through the line binding Lunma, Mingkuang and Pimo and occupied X X, crossing point on the northwest extremity of the Nu River.

Cutting off completely contact between the enemy in Yunnan and the Chungking forces in India, the Units hit the enemy at X X from the rear and west flank and on October 18 drove into the enemy main strength at X X and X X. The enemy was smashed completely and the first stage of the encirclement operations ended.

Mopping-Up Enemy

The various Units are now engaged in mopping up completely the enemy which has scattered inside the net of steel drawn around it. The enemy troops are struggling in feverish activity attempting to seek a way out but are being caught and annihilated at every point. They are working desperately to join their main strength by crossing the Nu River. Li-Shih-hung, Commander of the 36th Division, with his contact cut off with his forces and is trying to flee alone toward the Mengkutu area. His forces have lost the will to fight and are in an extremely disorganized state.

Fearing the swift Japanese advance, the inhabitants of the Kunming and Paoshan areas have begun feverish preparations for flight and are cursing the aimless resistance of the Chungking forces.

Enemy Operations Foiled
By RIICHI NARITA
Of the Army Press Corps

Domei

ON THE FOREMOST FRONT IN YUNNAN—The entire area of X X which now lies inside the Japanese encirclement is of the utmost importance to the enemy and the very life of the enemy's hopes to retake Burma. The plains of the Lungchuan River valley and Tengyueh in that area, are extremely fertile and are sometimes called Chungking's supply base.

With the present being harvest time, in the vast paddy fields are waves of golden rice plants, and the

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TREATY OF ALLIANCE BASED ON SINCERITY

Assures Safety, Integrity of Philippines and Co-Prosperity Sphere

Domei

MANILA, October 19.—Editorially commenting on the newly concluded Japan-Philippine Pact of Alliance, La Vanguardia today said, "the treaty represents a document of state formulated by two sovereign independent nations, the Japanese Empire and the Republic of the Philippines, and which is of transcendental importance to the latter who became a free nation in the course of the present war of Greater East Asia."

The paper added, "It is founded on the realization of a promise fulfilled with loyalty and honor and not on fiction or falsehood. Its scope is significant inasmuch as it embraces the present and future of our Republic as well as the emancipated countries of Greater East Asia." It continued, "In addition, it implies the integration of the regional sphere of co-prosperity, solidarity of common ideals of East Asia and the realization—under existing circumstances—of a guarantee for integrity of the sphere against all external aggression."

Meanwhile the Taliba, the Tagalog evening paper, editorially pointed out the significance of the Pact of Alliance, declaring, "The action taken by the Republic of the Philippines is but a natural result of the momentous events leading up to the attaining of independence by the Philippines." The Taliba added that by this action 18,000,000 Filipinos have solemnly pledged to stand side by side with Japan for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

It recalled the United States military alliance with the Filipinos in 1898, in which the Filipinos had fought with the Americans against the Spaniards in exchange for a promise of independence and the recognition of the existence of the Philippine State, and drew attention to the historical fact of how the Filipinos were double-crossed by the United States after Spain had been defeated. "In contrast," the Taliba asserted, "Japan granted independence to the Filipinos after 22 months since the occupation of Manila and then guaranteed her national defense through the recent Pact of Alliance."

Baring American hypocrisy, the Taliba bluntly declared, "Herein lies the difference between the United States' imperialistic designs which are disguised behind the cloak of democracy and the true war aims of the Japanese Empire."

The paper added, "Since the United States' designs against the Philippines have been turned to water, she has no other recourse but to recognize the status quo of the new Philippines as fait accompli. However, inasmuch as President Roosevelt entertains comical and absurd illusions of 'granting independence to the Philippines'," the Taliba pointed out, "through her Pact of Alliance with Japan, the Republic of the Philippines has unmistakably defined her international policies and her stand in East Asia." The paper concluded, "The Philippines honors the new Alliance and stands ready to protect her convictions."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

October 19

North of the Sea of Azov, the enemy attacks lessened in violence compared with the previous days. They were again foiled with heavy casualties. At the middle Dnieper, the enemy between Dniepropetrovsk and Kremenchung, is making great efforts at breaking through our defensive front. Heavy fighting is in progress in the sector where the Soviet forces have broken into the German lines.

To the north of Kiev strong enemy attacks after several days of heavy fighting were finally checked. German panzer and panzer grenadier formations in a counter-attack broke the stubborn resistance of the Soviets and cut off the enemy fighting troops from their rear connections.

In the central sector of the front northwest of Chernigov, south of Gomel and northwest of Smolensk the attacking Soviets were repulsed everywhere and heavy casualties were inflicted upon them. South of Velikije Luki our troops after repelling all enemy attacks in counter-thrusts reconquered the ground that had been lost during the previous days.

At the southern Italian front there is lively fighting activity only in the mountains of the southern Apennines. In the area of Campobasso a German attack ousted the Anglo-American forces from a stubbornly defended village. The enemy counter-attacks were frustrated.

British air force formations last night penetrated northern and western Germany. While some enemy aircraft dropped their bombs at several places the bulk of the British bombers attacked Hanover. As a result of this terror attack again considerable damage was caused within the city. Germany's air defense forces shot down 15 enemy bombers. Five enemy aircraft were downed over the occupied western districts.

The Luftwaffe on the night preceding October 19 attacked targets in the London area.

Japanese Units Tighten Ring Around Enemy

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy attempt to counter-attack Burma has thus been completely frustrated, while the Japanese have succeeded in consolidating their dispositions for further Yunnan operations. The blow to Chungking, therefore, has been correspondingly severe.

General Chen Cheng, commander-in-chief of the Chungking forces, has massed together 15 divisions after frantic efforts for fear that the Japanese might advance at once against Chungking. The enemy officers and men have now completely lost their fighting morale in the face of the lightning Japanese thrust, while the Japanese advance forces are already threatening Paoshan and Kunming and are sending a thrill of chilly fear up and down the spines of Chungking leaders.

The crack X X and X X units of the Japanese Army crossed the steep hills of Yunnan before daybreak on October 16 and reached the enemy positions. By noon they had captured X X at the center of the Lungchuan Plains. Without a breathing spell, they sped in pursuit of the fleeing enemy and at 8 p.m. they penetrated into X X, the base of the enemy 36th Division. There the Rising Sun flag went up the mast in short order.

Having completed the mopping-up operations throughout the environs, the Japanese Forces advanced at once to X X and by noon of the next day had routed the enemy forces there. It was mostly due to the distinguished services of the X X raiding unit that the Japanese have been able so quickly to reduce the enemy base.

This unit advanced without sleep for three days and nights and already at 7 a.m. on October 15 it had occupied Liangshuikow. Taken completely by surprise, the enemy's laughable talk of a Burmese counter-offensive evaporated into thin air as they fled northward along the Liangchuan River toward the Nushan Mountains via the X X crossing at the extreme north of the Nu river.

The X X and X X units which occupied X X to the east at 9 a.m. on October 16 proceeded toward X X, while a powerful unit advancing southward from the north arrived on the X X line, thereby blocking the enemy's retreat, and is closing in upon the enemy. On October 17, X X, the last hope of the enemy, was already captured by the X X unit and the Chungking troops are now fleeing this way and that like rats in a trap.

At daybreak on October 18, crack units of the Japanese Forces launched a general offensive on the enemy positions. The enemy force agitating in the Nu River area is already doomed, without any strong base to fall back on, and the Japanese Yunnan offensive is now likely to be greatly intensified.

AMERICA IS TURNING OUT NEW SUPER BOMBER B-29

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, October 17.—The new super-heavy bomber plane B-29 is being mass-produced in America, the United States Office of War Information announced today, a report from New York discloses.

The announcement was in substance as follows:

"The new long-range super-heavy bomber plane B-29 is now being mass-produced, and will be put to use in operations within the next six months. The B-29 is able to carry 20,800 pounds of bombs.

"The American army further plans to produce a new light bomber.

"As the Airocobra fighter plane has defects in climbing performance, a new fighter to replace it is being test-produced.

"A single-seater fighter able to maneuver at high altitudes is also being made."

The Office of War Information also made the following announcement concerning the output of American aircraft industries:

"The production goal of the aircraft industries for this fiscal year may not be attained fully. The monthly rate of increase was lower than that planned. For that reason the 10,000 planes a month goal may not be attained by the end of this year."

Sison Made University Head

Domei

MANILA, October 17.—Preluding the reshuffle of Government officials since the installation of Dr. Jose P. Laurel as President of the Republic of the Philippines, the present President of the Philippine University was replaced by Antonio Sison, younger brother of Justice Minister Teofilo Sison.

SHONAN TURNING OUT GOODS FROM RUBBER

Accessories for Cars, Planes And Various Articles of Vital Use Produced

Domei

SHONAN, October 19.—Articles made from rubber to be used in heavy industries or to be sent to Japan as accessories for automobiles, tanks and airplanes are being manufactured on an ever-increasing scale in a certain factory somewhere in Shonan.

A recent visit to the factory revealed the true extent of the work done; crude rubber is being transformed into such diverse articles as washers, rubber cups, belting, hose and tires and other innumerable miscellaneous household goods such as mugs, saucers, airtight containers and flasks.

Hundreds of men and women are to be seen industriously engaged in the huge workshops, the majority of the workers being Indians and Chinese. Here, amid the steady throb of powerful machines and the noisy clatter of flywheels and automatic presses, rubber goods are being turned out by the hundreds under the close supervision of skilled Japanese technicians. In one department hose-pipes of various sizes are being manufactured, in another, surgical goods such as rubber gloves, containers, flasks, water-bottles, rubber stoppers and elastic bands.

Crude rubber goes through a much more involved process in the bakelite manufacturing section where huge presses exerting several hundred pounds pressure per square inch stamp out bakelite moulds into finished products like cups, saucers, airtight cigarette boxes, buttons and other goods. These bakelite articles are finished in a variety of mottled colors and have a glossy finish.

The scientific and research section is another aspect of this modern rubber factory. In this department, scientists work in a well-equipped laboratory in search of new methods of manufacture.

Nothing is wasted in this particular factory. Scrap rubber, unwanted trimmings and odd bits of rubber are all collected and used again after undergoing certain chemical processes.

17,000 Chiang Troops Completely Encircled

(Continued from Page 1)

loss of this area, it is believed, will be fatal to Chungking, already suffering acutely from a shortage of food.

Joint Chungking-British operations too have been foiled, now that all contact between the enemy in Yunnan and the Chungking forces in India has been cut off.

Meanwhile, the Chungking forces have begun to voice their bitter displeasure at the selfish Anglo-American policy of trying to keep their own losses at a minimum by helping the Chiang forces merely through the use of their air forces, and the enemy's "joint" operations have instead become the cause for strife within its camp.

The Japanese blast against the Yunnan enemy has sealed the hopes for a new Chiang-aid route, and with Chungking's existence tottering, its resistence, both in significance and actual power, is fated for a breakdown.

Miss Nejiko Suwa, Genius of the Violin, Completely Captivates Berlin Audience

Domei

BERLIN, October 19.—Miss Nejiko Suwa, Japanese violinist, made her debut in a violin concerto at the first regular concert of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra this evening under the baton of Professor K. Busch and was enthusiastically applauded by the audience.

Miss Suwa, playing on the world-famous Stradivarius violin presented to her by Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, showed superb skill.

As the first Japanese soloist to appear with the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, the interest of music critics is now reported to be focussed on her, lauding her excellent technique.

Miss Suwa is expected to play for the concert sponsored by the Japan-Germany Society in Vienna late this month and, in the New Year she is to hold a recital in Berlin. Between times she is scheduled to play for the benefit of wounded German soldiers.

JAVA COUNCIL CREATES FOUR SUB-COMMITTEES

To Study Matters on Defense, Labor, Wartime Living, Production Boost

Domei

DJAKARTA, October 19.—With a view to further strengthening cooperation with Japan in its war efforts Ir Soekarno, Chairman of the Java Central Council in this morning's third day session of the Council named four sub-committees and their respective chairmen.

Yoshiaki Yamamoto, Director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Japanese Military Administration, here made a detailed explanation of the question which was originally posed to the Council by Lieutenant-General Kumakichi Harada, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces here.

Chairman Soekarno accordingly instructed the first sub-committee to consider matters concerning the strengthening of defense measures as well as the assistance to be rendered by volunteer troops engaged in defending Java.

The second sub-committee was instructed to study matters concerning labor mobilization necessary for the prosecution of the war as well as for the operation of social organs, while the third sub-committee was asked to discuss matters concerning the strengthening of the wartime structure and mode of living. The fourth and last committee was requested to deal with the attainment of increased production.

Chang Named Tientsin Mayor

Domei

NANKING, October 20.—The North China Political Affairs Commission today appointed Chang Jenli, former Mayor of Hankow Special Municipality, as Mayor of Tientsin Special Municipality. It is recalled that the National Government of China, at yesterday's session of the Executive Yuan, appointed Mr. Chang as a member of the North China Political Affairs Commission following the abolition of the Hankow Special Municipality.

FIRE-WALKING CEREMONY HELD BY SHONAN HINDUS

Devotees Take Part in Celebrations Marking Close of Dasara Festival

Domei

SHONAN, October 19.—Marking the close of the elaborate celebrations of the Dasara Festival, nearly a hundred Hindu devotees this afternoon held their annual fire-walking ceremony at the Hindu temple here.

The ceremony was witnessed by thousands of devout followers who crammed the temple precincts in order to obtain a glimpse of the devotees walking barefooted through a bed of hot glowing ashes.

The decapitation of a goat preceded the ceremony and the headless carcass was drawn several times round the glowing, lit embers prior to the devotees' self-immolation. This unique ceremony commemorates, according to Hindu mythology, the epic battle wherein the goddess Draupadhi was born in sacrificial fire.

Training Institute Reopens

The Southern Development Training Institute at Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, headed by Dr. Tan Shidehara, which has been training University and college students physically as well as spiritually in view of wartime demands in the Southern Regions, held its opening ceremony for the second term at 1:30 pm. today. It is further reported that the Institute sent out the first batch of graduates to the South in September.

UNIFICATION SLATED FOR RESEARCH WORK

Meet Held in Shonan Plans To Advance Scientific Knowledge in South

Domei

SHONAN, October 20.—As a result of the two-day Southern Regions Science Conference held here on Monday and Tuesday, it has been decided to avoid overlapping in research work hereafter and to effect a composite management of scientific organs compatible with the whole of the Southern Regions. Those who took part in the conference were the heads of the Japanese research organs in Java, Celebes, North Borneo, the Philippines and Shonan, and Japanese Army and Military Administration authorities.

As a result of the discussions on the research reports presented, it was decided that topics directly useful for the successful prosecution of the war would be selected hereafter. Biological research work will be centered on the plants which the Army requires, such as those useful as a source of fiber, medicine, paint and so forth. Insects, both harmful and beneficial, and poisonous fish will also be carefully studied.

Studies of native customs will be begun first with the traditions and religions of the various peoples and other topics which require early study.

It is believed that the united management of the various scientific organs will result in an epochal advancement of the scientific knowledge of the Southern Regions.

P.I. Planning Board Due to Meet Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

every step in the construction of the Republic of the Philippines is being made."

Simultaneously hailing the creation of a Planning Board, the Tribune declared, "while this body will map out important Government ventures of the new Republic, much will depend upon proper execution of such plans and we cannot overlook the fact that good planning is an important factor to success." The paper added, "and where the wisdom of either planning or execution or both, may be doubted, there will be the Council of State to offer sound and unerring advice in order to ensure success." The Tribune concluded, "And success—especially in the early years of our Republic—must be ensured. There can, and must not, be any alternative."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

difference, attributing the famine to the maladministration of provincial governments.

Moreover, the British, quite indifferent to the sufferings of the local population, are frantically making preparations for counter-offensive operation against the Japanese Forces. It is more than clear that the British counter-offensive with Bengal Province as its base is multiplying the sufferings of the Indian masses. The British who had previously ignored the desire of the Indian people for independence are now about to trample down the happiness of the Indian population with further cruelty.

In the light of these facts, it would not be too much to say that there is a world of difference between Japan's policy toward India and that of Britain. The fair and just attitude Japan entertains toward the New Order in East Asia can also said to apply toward relations between Japan and the Philippines who have signed a Pact of Alliance.

We cannot help but felicitate from our hearts the fact that the Provisional Government of India understands fully this great ideal of Greater East Asiatic construction and is driving forward, together with the newly independent Burma and the Philippines, for its actualization.

The main strength of the activity of the Provisional Government, it is thought, will be directed in operations against India. These operations will have as their aims the driving out of the Anglo-American forces now in India and the swift eradication of the suffering the Indian people are facing today. We hope at this time that such emergency measures as the sending of Burmese rice as relief aid to India, which was proposed by Subhas Chandra Bose, will be brought to a realization.

Alliance Pact Made by Japan, P.I. Is Approved

(Continued from Page 1)

kinds of facilities for the military actions to be undertaken by Japan; Japan and the Philippines will closely cooperate with each other in order to safeguard the territorial integrity and independence of the Philippines.

In witness whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized to that end by their respective Governments, have signed the present Terms of understanding.

Done in duplicate, at Manila, this fourteenth day of the tenth month of the eighteenth year of Syowa, corresponding to October 14, 1943.

Shozo Murata (L.S.)
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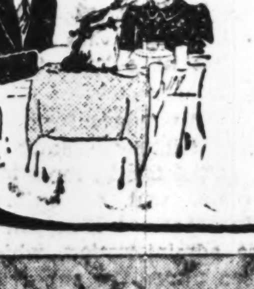
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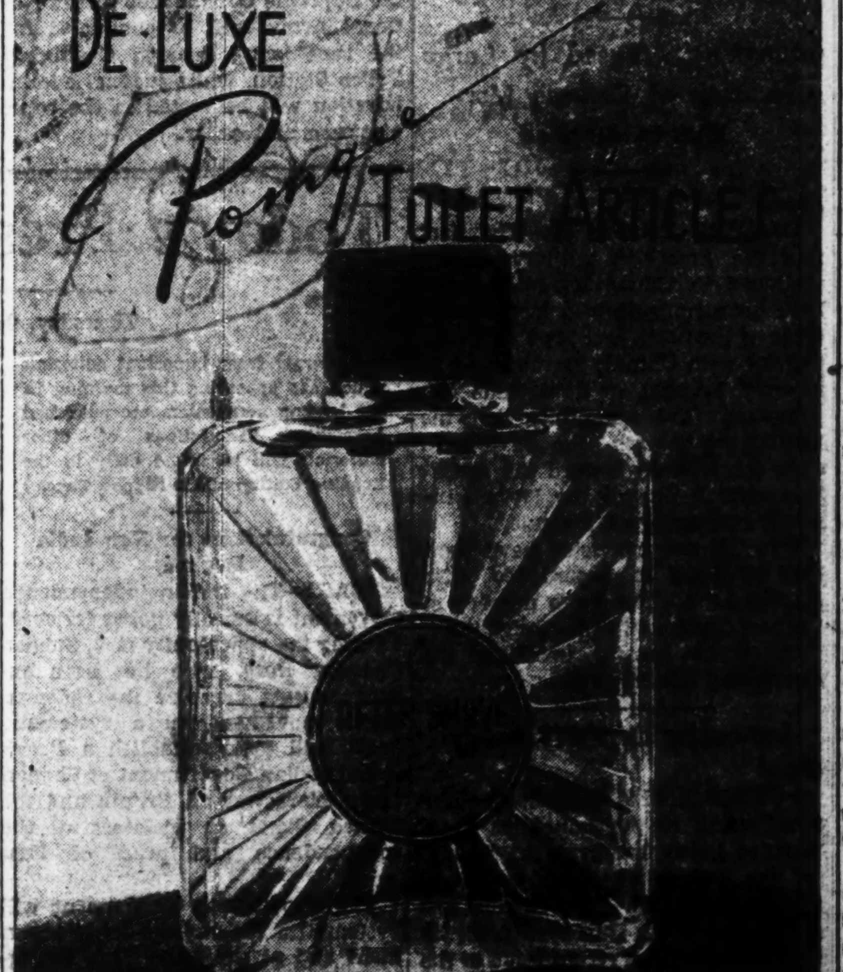

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OKADA IS IMPRESSED BY REJUVENATED P.I.

Returns From Independence Ceremony; Describes Conditions in Isles

"I have been greatly impressed by the determination of the rejuvenated Filipino people to 'dedicate all our resources, lives and honor' to the task of constructing a new nation founded on justice and morals inherent in the spirit of Asia," Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, said on his return Tuesday from Manila where he had attended the Philippine independence ceremonies and celebrations on October 14.

Mr. Okada, who with Marquis Yukitada Sasaki, Vice-President of the House of Peers, had just discharged his mission as an envoy to the Philippines to congratulate the Filipinos on the glory that had come to them, said:

"When I attended the grand ceremonies marking the birth of a new nation after four centuries of foreign yoke, saw the sun and star flag unfurled on high and President Laurel reading the Declaration of Independence before the great concourse in front of the white-walled National Assembly, and the Filipinos everywhere intoxicated with joy over the achievement of their long-cherished independence, I could not help feeling in every fiber of my being the living manifestation of the boundless Imperial benevolence which would have every nation find its proper place in the sun.

"After the ceremonies and celebrations, I made a tour of the battlefields where our officers and men had fought only a little over a year ago, profiting by the short leisure I managed to snatch from the visit.

"In the field of culture and education, the 40 years of Americanization to which the Filipinos had been subjected should be quickly corrected and the Philippines brought back to Asiatic ways. It is also essential that the Islands should free themselves from the old economic system dependent on the United States and establish self-sufficiency.

Fortunately, the leaders of the new nation are burning with zeal and enthusiasm over the new task and are determined to 'dedicate all our resources, lives and honor' to the construction of a rejuvenated Philippines. Thus I am convinced of a future bright with hope for the new Republic. A strengthened Philippines will be a valuable addition to the total fighting power of Greater East Asia, which will shatter all Anglo-American plans of aggression."

Concert Calendar

The subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Hisatada Otaka at 6 p.m., today at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Kazuko Kusama, piano. The program includes Kiyohiko Kishima's Overture; Saint-Saens' Piano Concerto No. 2; Rimsky-Korsakow's Capriccio espagnol; R. Strauss' Tod und Verklaerung.

A piano recital by Miss Kyo Ishii, with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Hideo Saito, Friday, October 22, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Miss Yoshiko Ishii, mezzo-soprano, will also assist. The program includes Mozart's Marriage of Figaro-Overture; Franck's Symphonic Variation for Piano and Orchestra; (Mezzo-soprano solo by Miss Yoshiko Ishii: Marhler's "Ich atmet' einen Linden duft", "Rheinlegendchen", "Urlicht"); Toroku Takagi's "Tenga-naru-Bukyoku" for piano and orchestra.

A dance recital by Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Hinoki, Saturday, October 23, at 5 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes new creation for Japanese contemporary compositions: Eiji Sasaki's "Fountain"; Shiro Fukai's "The Sea"; "Girl's Picture Album" (with percussion instruments); Mitsuo Ugajin's "Kishimo" (tradition); Tokuhiko Oyama's "Fuken Fumon"; Shiro Fukai's "Gyokusai" and Shu Shibuya's "Folk Dance for Victory of War." The piano accompaniment by Susumu Semba.

The second "Beethoven Cycle" by the Nippon String Quartet, Zengo Matsumoto, first violin; Miss Yukio Kuwazawa, second violin; Saburo Kiyasu, viola, and Yoritoyo Inouye, 'cello, Sunday, October 24, at 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Beethoven's String Quartet Op. 18, No. 3 in D major; Op. 18 No. 4 in C minor, and Op. 130 in B flat major (for the first performance in Japan).

A vocal recital by Miss Sueko Hirahara, Soprano, accompanied by Miss Aiko Kurosawa at the piano, Tuesday, October 26, 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes numbers by Wolf; Matiessen, Reger and also Japanese lyric numbers by Kunihiko Hashimoto; Kiyoshi Nobutoki and Yasuki Hirai.

The first subscription concert, "Evening with Violin and Symphony Music", sponsored by the Kondo Music Office, Tuesday, October 26, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin and orchestra: Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the baton of Takashi Asahina. The program includes Weber's "Oberon" Overture; Tschaikowsky's Violin Concerto; Shiro Fukai's "Song of Toa" and Smetana's "Moldau".

The subscription concert by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Hideo Saito, Thursday, October 28, matinee at 1:30 p.m. and soiree at 6:30 p.m., at the Tokyo Gekijo. The soloist: Takashi Kurata, 'cello. The Shochiku Ballet Troupe will also appear. The program includes Haydn's Symphony "Military" (Cello and Orchestra: Bruch's "Kol Nidrei"; Popper's Hungarian Rhapsody"); J. Strauss' Waltz-Voice of Spring; Sibelius' Finlandia; Ballet with orchestra: Kojiro Kofune's "Dream"; Intermezzo-Schubert's Military March; Weber's Invitation to the Dance.

A concert under the auspices of the Takeuchi, Nakatani and Kondo Music Offices, Thursday, October 28, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Soprano solo by Miss Miyoko Kako, numbers include lyric songs by Mitsukuri, Hashimoto; Ishiwatari, Motoori and Kishi; violin solo by Kenshu Wanibuchi, numbers include Vitari's Chaconne; Yamada's "Karatachi-no-Hana"; Sarasates Zigeunnerweisen; 'Cello solo by Takashi Kurata, numbers include Albeniz's Malanguena; Granados Intermezzo; de Falla's Spanish Dance; Piano solo by Susumu Nagai; numbers include Chopin's Nocturne; Mazurka; Polonaise; Tenor solo by Tamaotsu Kinoshita: numbers include songs by Eguchi, Taki, Hattori, Yamada and Hashimoto. The piano accompaniments by Miss Yasuko Tani and Shinichi Takata.

A Tale of Hardship:

JAPANESE PIONEERS IN P.I.

5 Early Settlers Greet Independence in Recalling Life of Persecution Under Jealous Yank Overlords at Roundtable Talk

Domei

DAVAO, October 14.—Perhaps no other Japanese are filled with greater emotion over the independence of the Philippines than those pioneers whose life in the archipelago for the past 40 years has been one of untiring struggle against innumerable odds.

On the occasion of the declaration of Philippine independence, the Domei News Agency sponsored a roundtable talk of five pioneer Japanese, all long-time residents in Davao, by way of expressing gratitude to them. Presented herewith are their valuable experiences as related at the gathering.

List of Conferees:

Yamasaburo Ogawa, Vice-President of the Japanese Association, resident in Davao for 25 years.

Tosaku Tanaka, Director of the Ota Development Company, resident in Davao for 31 years.

Tomizo Yabe, Director of the Furukawa Development Company, resident in Davao for 24 years.

Yosaburo Tadakuma, President of the Bato Development Company, resident in Davao for 41 years.

Hideo Kojima, physician, resident in Davao for 13 years.

CHAIRMAN.—On this auspicious occasion we should like to hear the valuable experiences of you gentlemen who have won deserving success after years of assiduous toil. As Mr. Tadakuma is most closely identified with the life of the archipelago, we would ask him to begin by relating the history of the Japanese activities.

TADAKUMA.—I came to the Philippines when I was 19 years old along with 200 youths in September, 1903. Talk of war with Russia was already in the air. We were the first batch of immigrants to Benguet. The valor of youth brought me here.

Our work on building the now famous road there, involved many perils. We had to go from cliff to cliff by ropes, and that was only a part of our daily routine. It was literally a touch-and-go job. As we had no tents, we had to sleep in the open.

Excessive overwork, plus malaria and beri-beri, soon took a toll of 700 lives out of 3,000. We literally lived every day of our lives in tears.

In February, 1904 Japan declared war on Russia. At the news of every Japanese victory, we held wrestling meets in celebration.

At the time of the Japanese victory in the battle of Hoten, I was a peddler of sembei, Japanese wheat-flour crackers, in Manila. In the streets I was surrounded by a band of Filipino students shouting, "Banzai, Japan" I became intoxicated with joy and gave away all the sembei I had on hand to peddle. The Japanese Association chartered the five tram-cars that had been put into service in Manila and decorated them in celebration of the victory.

In those days, the Japanese in Benguet were so badly off that they could hardly make a living. Persuaded by Mr. Kyosaburo Ota, founder of the Ota Development Company, we moved to Santa Cruz, about 40 kilometers from Benguet.

Twenty-seven yen—that was all I had to fall back on when I started hemp cultivation. Salt was the only seasoning I could afford. Every Sunday I went to a near-by river fishing with my wife—I was married here—and the fish was our only dish.

At Santa Cruz, too, malaria was rampant and many Japanese succumbed one after another. Then, again, there was the constant peril of slaughter by the Bagobo Tribe. All told, 4,000 fell victim either to malaria or to the spears of the Bagobos.

No, we had no health facilities of any kind, not even ice for malaria patients. If comrades were laid up with a high fever, we would give them stems of banana trees for pillows and water from a mountain brook for ice. If they died, we would bury them without rites but as decently as we could. I shudder when I look back on those days. Buried under hemp plantations are 4,000 pioneer souls.

Need I tell you that hemp growing was a tough job? First, we had to deforest primitive jungles. Some of the trees measured over eight feet in circumference. We felled the trees, burned them, cleared away the debris, and then planted hemp seedlings. Yes, it was a job none but the Japanese could have done. But all this remains as a memory now.

CHAIRMAN.—The story really brings tears to our eyes. But the 4,000 less fortunate souls can now rest in peace.

We understand that considerable oppression was applied against Japanese activity.

OGAWA—It was terrible. It ramified to all fields of activity; agriculture, forestry, fishing, commerce, medicine and what not. Of course, there was wire-pulling from behind by the Americans who were displeased with the sucess of the Japanese in the islands.

TANAKA.—We were at great pains to inculcate the Japanese spirit into our youngsters. For that purpose, we opened a training house, where we hoisted the Rising Sun flag every morning. But this was prohibited around 1937. We were only allowed to hoist the American, Philippine and Japanese flags together in that order. However, we took to hoisting the Rising Sun flag in the class-room in secret. Of course, we would have been hard put to it had we been caught.

OGAWA.—How meticulous was the official auditing of account books! It was fault-finding really. We were fined for the most trivial offense.

TANAKA.—The most baffling problem for us was the Land Law revision issue. The proposed revision was aimed to prohibit us from subletting land rented from the Philippine Government. The Japanese enterpreneurs protested that theirs was not a case of sub-letting, but that only part of the farms was being worked on a tenant system. The revision, if enforced, would have affected the very existence of many Japanese. Of course, behind all this fuss was malicious American propaganda, let loose with the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, painting a bogey of Japanese menace and all that.

On September 13, 1935, a meeting of Japanese residents was held at a primary school. An intrepid orator, wearing the Rising Sun emblem on his back, declared: "The Rising Sun waves triumphantly behind us. We are here to enhance the prestige of our motherland. This is time for us to vindicate our justice, our greatness!"

However, through the efforts of the Japanese Government, Consul-General Saburo Kurusu, Dr. Jose P. Laurel and others, the Land Law revision issue was withdrawn by the Philippine Government. Apparently, they took future relations with Japan into consideration.

YABE—That was not all. In 1931. I believe it was, a bill was introduced in the National Assembly calling for the closure of the port of Davao.

TANAKA—In addition to these political agitations against us and the health problem, we had another difficulty to grapple with. I mean the violent fluctuation in the price of hemp. In 1917 and 1918 hemp sold for as much as 84 pesos per picul and a boom was ushered in. Every incoming boat from Japan brought a batch of anything between 300 and 500 newcomers bent on making a fortune in the hemp business. But the boom was short-lived. A slump came on in 1919. The price of hemp kept on tobogganing, finally hitting the low mark of three pesos and even two and a half pesos per picul in 1922.

YABEI—For that reason, the number of hemp growers decreased from 8,000 in 1918 to 3,000 in 1922, bringing about a woeful shortage of labor, which made the business a losing proposition. We racked our brains trying to find a way out of the impasse brought on by the labor shortage. Some one invented a power-driven machine to take the place of the hand-driven machine in use by the Japanese up to then. This proved to be a boon, but as we had forgotten to take out a patent, an American produced an imitation and tried to force a royalty of $15 apiece out of us. We took the matter to court and, after protracted proceedings, won the suit in the Supreme Court. Here we have one of the numerous instances of American oppression and obstruction against the Japanese.

CHAIRMAN—We are indignant at America's dastardly trick in causing needless friction between the Japanese and Filipinos. Now, how did you feel when the War of Greater East Asia broke out?

YABE—I knew the Imperial Forces would come, so I didn't worry a bit. I am sure this was so with all the Japanese residents.

TANAKA—I, for one, expected the arrival of the Imperial Forces on the day of the outbreak of the war.

KOJIMA—I was interned in a Chinese primary school near the beach. It was at 3:30 p.m. on December 20—I shall never forget the day—when I learned of the landing of Imperial Forces. The Imperial Forces here! We were in an ecstasy of joy. The women cried with joy. Wearing hachimaki (head bands), we rushed out. Japanese soldiers! Sun flags bearing autographs! I don't known what feeling crossed my mind. I was beside myself.

TADAKUMA.—I heard later that the whole town was mad with joy at that time. Men's cheers and women's cries of joy filled the air.

TANAKA—A complete change has come over Davao. The Filipinos, once misled by false American propaganda, now understand Japan and the Japanese perfectly, and we can engage in our business unmolested.

CHAIRMAN—Would you please describe the present situation in Davao, Mr. Ogawa?

OGAWA—The present Japanese population in Davao is a little under 30,000, of which 60 per cent is made up by people from Okinawa Prefecture. You are already well acquainted with industrial activities of the Japanese here, so I will not talk on the subject.

The immediate problems are (1) marriage and (2) health. Regarding the marriage problem, there are at present 2,400 young men of marriageable age, according to a recent census by the Japanese Association. We are sincerely desirous that there shall be a steady influx of would-be bridesmaids from Japan. Due no doubt to the congenial climate, the birth rate here is high, over 1,000 a year, which means that there is an annual increase of 1,000 in the Japanese population here.

There are at present 11 primary schools. More will be opened. The opening of middle schools is also under contemplation.

I reiterate my sincere hope that young women will come over in large numbers in the interests of the development of the South.

As for the health situation, I would ask Dr. Kojima to talk.

KOJIMA—Waterworks and drainage facilities are not perfect, to be sure, yet there are few cases of malaria. This, I think, is due to abundant sunshine. Those wanting babies would be well-advised to come here. But those having symptoms of tuberculosis and neuralgia have to be very careful. Provided one takes moderate exercise and good sleep, Davao is a healthy place to live in.

There are three private hospitals in Davao. Efforts are being made for the expansion of health facilities.

I hear people at home talk of "atony or enervation due to the climate of the South." That's all bosh. Davao is a good "sample" of the general climate and surroundings in the South.

In conclusion, the unanimous opinion was voiced:

Whatever unpleasantness may have existed between the Japanese and Filipinos, we are resolved to let bygones be bygones and, maintaining dignity becoming the leader nation in East Asia, cooperate with the Filipinos in the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. I am happy to say that the Filipinos, appreciating our true intentions, have been extending positive cooperation in industrial activities, in the maintenance of peace and order and in other fields.

The truth will out. Assiduous American propaganda has been blasted by our truth. It behooves us to bring Japan-Philippine collaboration to durable consummation.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

"The Diary at Saga," a classical play by Kyoshi Takahama, and "The Bell," a new play by Onitaro Oka, have been listed in the national drama sponsored by the Board of Information. The former will feature the night show at the Kabukiza next month with Kichiyemon Nakamura in the title role, while the latter is the highlight on the November bill at the Shimbashi Embujo. With these two plays having been booked as national dramas, this year's list totals ten, including three classical plays and seven new productions.

Uzayemon Ichimura, Koshiro Matsumoto and Kikugoro Onoye, three of the popular ten Kabuki actors, will be cast in stellar roles in the matinee performance at the Kabukiza next month. The program, consisting of three plays, will be featured by "Kanjincho" (Benkei at Ataka Barrier). Uzayemon and Kikugoro also will play in the evening show in concert with Kichiyemon Nakamura. Three plays and one musical-posture drama will make up the program, including "The Diary at Saga," and "Lord Okura."

The life of Danjuro Ichikawa, famous Kabuki actor in the Meiji era, will be used as the theme of a drama by Matsutaro Kawaguchi, which will be staged at the Tokyo Gekijo next month with all members of the Geijutsuza dramatic troupe playing.

The Meijiza will be occupied next month by a company of Kabuki actors headed by Ennosuke Ichikawa and Sumizo Ichikawa, who will participate in three plays and one dance. "Kimura Nagatono-kami," a great warrior of feudal Japan, written by Seika Mayama, will be the main attraction.

The Zenshinza theatrical troupe will make a stand at the Shimbashi Embujo next month. The new bill will consist of three plays. The first play will be Onitaro Oka's "The Bell." Next comes "The Last Day of Oishi Kuranosuke, Chief Retainer of Lord Asano," by Seika Mayama. Concluding the program will be "Sannin Kichiza," a fashionable Yedo melodrama.

A gala dance performance under the sponsorship of the Toho theatrical Enterprises will be presented at the Teikoku Gekijo at 5 p.m. on October 8. Thirteen dances, new and old, will be staged by several leading players of the Fujima and Azuma Dance Schools.

All motion picture theaters throughout the country launched a big-scale campaign to raise a warship construction fund in commemoration of the State Funeral for the late Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Combined Fleet. The total of the contribution reached ¥33,485.26, which was donated to the Navy Ministry recently.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

The Tokyo Academy of Music

There was a slight alteration in the program of the concert held last Saturday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. Berlioz's Symphonie Fantastique was substituted by Hashimoto's Symphony in D (composed on the occasion of the 2600th year of the foundation of Japan). The other items were, as already announced, Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto in A minor, Op. 54 and Hashimoto's cantata, "Hymns to the Heroic Soul," (dedicated to the memory of the Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto). The soloists were Miss Yasuko Asakura, pianoforte, and Yoshiaki Fujii, Tenor. Kunihiko Hashimoto conducted throughout the program. Other participants were the Tokyo Academy of Music Orchestra and the Tokyo Academy of Music Chorus.

Hashimoto's Symphony revealed a good sense of orchestration, though many of the effects were traditional, the "Festival melody" adopted in the last Movement sounded very pleasing; the theme and variation together with fugue in the last Movement were skillfully done. The orchestra played the work quite excellently, though in detail there was much to be desired, especially among the strings.

In Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto, Miss Asakura did not quite give one the impression of sufficient emotive sensibility, though her performance was far from reproachable; a thought more care bestowed on the very integral coherence between the orchestra and the solo part in such a highly romantic work as this concerto would have wrought an immeasurably better result. Her tone, too, lacked necessary warmth and singing quality that evening. One remembers of a very favor-impression given by her performance in another work sometime ago.

In the Cantata, the best part was the performance of the chorus. The work itself somehow did not quite satisfy one's notion of a cantata, because of its rather ambiguous and too plebeian an atmosphere. Mr. Hashimoto proved to be not only a capable composer, but an able conductor with pliability and a good sense of direction.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1943

The 'Deep Meaning' of Smuts' Speech

Britain is in no hurry to open up a second front, and when she does get around to it, it will be the United States which will furnish the bulk of the cannon fodder. Such was the meaning of the speech of General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, made yesterday at the Guildhall. Although it was addressed nominally to a London audience, it was a speech that must have fallen like a bombshell in both Moscow and Washington.

Specifically, Smuts pointed out that Britain is in no position to undertake any major action on the European continent before 1944, and when she does undertake it, she expects to look upon the manpower of the United States as an "important strategic reserve" for this move. How this statement can be reconciled with Churchill's repeated declarations that a continental offensive would start in 1943 is something which only British sophistry can explain. In fact, it clearly brands Churchill's solemn promises of a few weeks ago as having been nothing more than bare-faced lies. Undoubtedly Churchill's earlier promises, never intended to be fulfilled but repeated nevertheless as long as they had propaganda value, are now becoming embarrassing as 1943 draws toward its end, and so Smuts has been assigned the task of backing water.

The significance of Smuts' statement will not be lost on Moscow. With the arrival a few days ago of the vanguard of the British and American delegations to the Three Power Conference, the official Soviet organ Pravda emphasized that the Soviet Union is not interested in hypothetical Anglo-American post-war plans but is interested in the immediate fulfilment of the oft-repeated Anglo-American promises of a second front. Smuts' speech is Britain's answer, and it is to the effect that the British are not able or do not intend to carry out their promises. Washington circles tried to put a good face on the matter by saying that Smuts' "frank speech clears the air for the Moscow Conference." That is a pussy-footing way of putting it; it clears the air for the inevitable smash-up of the Moscow Conference—in reality if not in appearance which the Anglo-American conferees will undoubtedly try to maintain by some face-saving formula of disguise.

Smuts' speech should also clear the air for some honest thinking in Washington if the fatuous Americans should ever get around to analyzing what it means for them. It means that the British do not intend to drain their own precious life blood on an offensive on the continent, that when the offensive does come, it will be the Americans who will have to furnish the manpower. As usual the British are counting on others to pull their chestnuts out of the fire for them. This time it is the Americans who have been selected to act as the cat's-paw, and they will eventually wake up to find that acting as Britain's cat's-paw will mean nothing less than being converted into Britain's cannon fodder.

Already some glimmering of the truth must be apparent to some Americans, as the bitter recriminations of the five recently returned globe-trotting senators indicate. Charging that the British have been appropriating American oil under the Lend-Lease arrangement for their own special purposes while withholding their oil supply, and charging that the United States has been tricked into building air bases all over British spheres of influence which will fall eventually into the hands of the British without compensation, these senators have been kicking up quite a stir in Washington over the way in which the British have been profiting at the expense of the United States. But these minor examples of British craftiness will be nothing when the Americans are called upon to pour out their blood and treasure on an offensive to advance British interests on the European Continent.

The London Evening News says that "every sentence of General Smuts' speech has a deep meaning" for he spoke "in the name of the British Commonwealth." Of that, there is no doubt. What that deep meaning really is should be clearly apparent to Moscow and Washington if they are at all discerning.

New Hope for India

Events in India are rapidly heading toward a showdown. The arrival in New Delhi a few days ago of the new Viceroy, Field Marshal Viscount Archibald P. Wavell, signals the beginning of a policy of intensified military tyranny on the part of the British rulers. Long an outspoken advocate of an arrogant strong arm policy toward the Indians, as indeed toward all Asiatics, Wavell is the embodiment of Britain's sway by blood and iron over what she contemptuously terms the "lesser breeds without the law." That a military tyrant of this stamp should now be sent out to rule India shows what tender mercies the Indians can expect from their British masters.

It is not Wavell alone who reflects the nature of the British rule. The wilful stubbornness of Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, shows the innate inability of the authorities at London to conceive of the Indian problem in any way other than that based on the traditional British assumption of their right to exploit others. The long record of chicanery and deceit by which the British have repeatedly tried to make the Indians fight Britain's battles by holding out promises of better treatment in the future, promises which the British never have intended to fulfil, furnishes another demonstration of the character of the British rule.

It is a surprising phenomenon that in spite of all these overpowering evidences of British intractability, there have been Indians who continued to hope that they might better their lot by negotiating with the British or by resisting them passively. But since the outbreak of the present war, even these moderate ones have been arbitrarily clapped into prison by the uncompromising British. From behind the confines of their bars, these disillusioned former believers in Britain's reasonableness must now ruefully realize how vain and futile were their hopes.

The latest example of the character of the British rule in India is to be seen in the manner in which the British authorities are dealing with the present appalling famine. Indifferent to the fact that thousands of Indians are actually dying in the streets of starvation, the authorities are shipping out vast quantities of foodstuffs from India to feed the Anglo-American armies abroad while other formidable armies are quartered upon India itself to batten on her granaries.

Under the circumstances, it is no wonder that all Indian patriots have been forced to come to the conclusion that the only hope for India lies in taking up arms against Britain, in meeting with force an immutable enemy who can only understand the language of force. It is no wonder that an independence movement which calls for no compromise and no temporizing has been blossoming forth with unexampled vigor during the past months. Now it has become known that this independence movement has reached a stage when it will be crystallized in a formally organized independent Provisional Government under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, and that this Government will wage unremitting war against the British and its American ally. It is a development which has been made inescapable and inevitably by the inherent character of the Anglo-American system of domination over Asia.

The emergence of another free Asiatic government is the natural product of the grinding mill of history. It is something which the hardest steel and the hottest blood of the British legions cannot suppress, and it spells new hope for the long oppressed people of India.

A Year Ago Today

October 21, 1942

In the joint session of both Houses held today, General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, in delivering a speech stated that with the arrival of an opportunity, the anti-Axis nations should commence an offensive without hesitation.

* * *

Obviously to cope with the increasing labor shortage in the United States, Paul McNutt, Director of the Manpower Board, today clarified that he intends to submit to President Roosevelt a legislation investing the President with an extensive authority for mobilizing labor. Meanwhile, Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, in a statement issued today said that the War Department is considering the release of 4,000 soldiers with mining experience for work in leading mines in the United States to alleviate the prevailing famine of cardinal war materials such as lead, tin, tungsten and molybdenum.

AMERICAN NAVAL POLICY AIMED FROM OUTSET AT WORLD RULE

Knox's Speech of Januay 1941 Gives Clue to Sinister Designs of United States

By KOSAKU TAMURA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

Part III

The so-called two-ocean fleet was the name given to a entire fleet comprising vessels under construction over a period of three years, 1939, 1940, and 1941, vessels on which contracts had already been awarded, and vessels whose construction was under contemplation. If this program was completed America would become a country possessing the biggest naval strength ever built by any country in world history, a strength incomparably bigger than any that ever existed, as Knox said boastingly.

As to the basis of this gigantic naval expansion program, Knox explained it in the written statement he sent to the House Foreign Affairs Committee on January 17, 1941.

"There was no danger in the Pacific during the early period of the founding of the United States. In the Far East at that time there were no powerful nations. There was no menace in the Atlantic, too. The reason is that the balance of power in Europe admitted of no aggression against America. Thus America stood in need of no big army or navy. It is only 50 years ago that America began feeling the need of a powerful navy. All this was because of two circumstances. Germany had built a navy. Japan had begun to expand. America built an Atlantic fleet in order to deal with the German menace. It was feeble. But President Theodore Roosevelt thought fit to order a cruise round the world by it. It was a move that served as a notice that America had interests to look after both in the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Single Ocean Fleet

"America is possessed of nothing more than a single-ocean fleet today. America has a two-ocean fleet under construction. It will not be a reality until after six years from now. America has got to finish the program as quickly as possible. The reason is that Britain, which represents the other half of the two-ocean fleet, is in a grave crisis. The naval strength actually possessed by the Axis countries or being built by them far surpasses America's own naval strength. America is in no position to have its navy operate far away in the vast expanse of water covering both the Atlantic and the Pacific. If the fleet is to stay at home, that will not be helpful in checking Japan in the extension of its influence to the whole of East Asia or in preventing Germany and Italy from getting military bases in South Europe and Africa."

This is a bold and straight-forward statement of the fact that the function of the American navy is to preoccupy itself with arresting the development and expansion of Japan. The thing that must be noted about these remarks is that they were made as early as nearly a year before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. If we are to take it that this is the policy of America, it will be clear that Japan cannot live under the same heaven with America. The function of the American navy is not a just one like that of defending American territory passively. It is to attack positively any country with which America is not pleased, wherever it is found in the wide world, and is of a nature extremely aggressive, in her interpretation.

President Roosevelt in his broadcast on May 27 of the same year had the following to say:

Mastery of Sea Is Goal

"The Axis countries cannot hope to realize their object of a world dominated by them unless first of all they acquire mastery of the seas. Such mastery is their supreme goal today. In order to attain the end, they must occupy Britain. It is only after that that they will be possessed of the power for dictating to the Western Hemisphere. If they fail in the attempt to gain mastery of the seas, their defeat will be certain. Then their dream of dominating the world will be shattered altogether. They know all this, and go in fear. This is the reason why they are making desperate efforts to gain control of the seas, a struggle on which they are staking everything."

Speaking of the intention of the Axis countries he inadvertently revealed that the real intention of America is to secure control of the seas.

He said further on the subject in his broadcast on September 11 of the same year.

"To people who think that there is nothing like the American navy as an instrument of defense, I feel bound to repeat that this thought of theirs is a truth so long as the British navy is strong. If all the world outside the American continent passes under Axis control, the shipbuilding power of the Axis camp which will have its hold on the European continent, British mainland, and Far East will be from two to three times as large as that of the American continent. Even if America mobilizes all its resources in an attempt to increase its navy from two to four times, it will be found that the Axis camp will be in possession of manpower and material resources several times as large as those of America."

Takes Gloomy View

From this it will be seen that he takes a gloomy view of the outcome of the war between Germany and the Soviet Union, has a sense of the eventual collapse of Britain, and anticipates the isolation to which America will be reduced in consequence.

As to the spirit of the founding of the American navy or the basic policy followed in bringing it into existence, if one wishes to know it, one can know from the speech Knox delivered at the rally of the association of the veterans of the World War I held on September 15, 1942, which follows:

"I want to stress two points. One point is that a country, unless it has access to the sea, cannot conduct a large-scale war in any part of the world. That this is so is because one must get materials necessary for the manufacture of complex implements necessary for warfare from the four corners of the globe. There exists no continent so large that it has a monopoly of all these materials. Thus it comes about that it is a country possessed of sea power that has got to be the trustee of the peace of the world.

"The only peace in which the world can place trust at least for 100 years to come must be the sort of peace that peace-loving nations can enforce by means of armed force. For this reason it is not enough for these peace-loving nations to love peace if they want to uphold peace effectively. They must have the will to peace. It is highly important that they should at the same time be possessed of the armed power for enforcing peace. In a world like that of today sea power is more important and urgent to America than it has ever been in American history.

"America now is on the way to the acquirement of such sea power. It will not be very long before America will be possessed of a fleet strong enough to make it the greatest sea power country ever known in the world. And we have the material, skill, and capacity necessary for maintaining such a position of leadership through eternity.

Strong Maintain Peace

"The second point, which should be borne in mind, is that none but the strong can promote and maintain a peace in accordance with justice. There is a need for America to make it perfectly clear to the world that it never shall be feeble enough and cowardly enough to look with folded arms if a threat of war has developed, or if the liberties of humanity are in danger or if any plan for the domination of the world has unfolded itself.

"A powerful system of defense, especially on the high seas is a matter of the utmost urgency to America which loves peace and justice. That a powerful fleet and a powerful air strength are vital conditions for the safety of America as a nation, is a matter which has become clear to every one after experiences of the last six years. Is it possible to get both at once?"

There is no doubt that this is an inflammatory speech by Knox, a politician with a weakness for war, who wanted to drive the American people to war by concocting arguments in favor of war in a skilful manner. The vain-gloriousness of the American people who are arrogant enough to think that they are masters of the world, who regard the world as they regard what belongs to them, and act as though they alone were responsible for the policing of the world and were vested with the jurisdiction of the world can be bashed only after it has received a heavy blow in the current War of Greater East Asia. I have a firm conviction that the War of Greater East Asia will be a great contribution toward the safeguarding of the welfare and justice of the human race if only in the sense that it will eliminate international gangsters like Roosevelt and Knox from political circles for ever.

(End)

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

Know him who only knoweth what
Love is:
Know him, and love him, with thy
heart of hearts:
Him worship, him adore:

So only, foolish one,
Shalt thou be worthy of thy
mother's sacrifice
In buying life for thee with agony.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Keichu the Scholar-Monk

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part V

Of these years of his happy residence in Izumi Province his intercourse with Shimokobe Nagaru who still continued to live at Horiye, Osaka, was a prominent feature. There was a frequent exchange of personal visits as well as of letters with poems. The old man must have constantly marvelled at the steady progress Keichu was making in his study of classics as well as at the mellowing beauties of his verse.

Judging from the tenor of Keichu's tanka written in the Mancho days, his "Yoju-an" was something like an ideal abode. A lovely thatched bower set in exquisite rural scenery; the shadow of nearby mountains falling in the background; the gentle splash of the winding riverlet soothing to the ear. Keichu was perfectly content. He had no wish either to meddle with the world of men or to let them meddle with him. Indeed so jealous was he of his sequestered life that in one of his tanka he called himself "a glad prisoner of his own cell, its doors barred and locked against all would-be intruders save the celestial clouds coming and going overhead."

One day in 1679 Keichu received melancholy news—a report that Bojo, the venerable abbot of Myohoji temple at Imasato, who was his first teacher and master to lead him into the paths of religion, was dying of old age. He was 78 years old, and had just announced his last testament in which he dearly wished to have his own place in Myohoji taken by Keichu.

Extremely Perplexed

Keichu's first reaction to the news was one of extreme perplexity. He was not willing to leave his Yoju-an; it had become, as it were, his spiritual as well as physical abode. To ordinary bonzes the Abbotship of Myohoji, an old historical temple with assurance of a comfortable living may be a tempting boon. Keichu had a well-defined objective which seemed inseparably linked with Yoju-an. Besides, he had a dread of a parish temple with its administrative routine and contact with the world, of which his early experience at Mandara-in was a fair warning. He, therefore, recommended one Kakugen, a veteran priest, for whom he had high regard, but this was not acceptable to the parishioners of Imasato whose preference for Keichu was explicit.

There were domestic circumstances which made his acceptance of the post very desirable. His father who had been in the service of the Lord of Amagasaki, had died some years back, so his aged mother had gone to live with her oldest son, Motouji, who had obtained a respectable position with the Daimyo Matsudaira, Lord of Murakami in Echigo Province. Lord Matsudaira had recently been transferred to a smaller fief, Shikama of Harima Province, so that the number of his retainers was halved, Motouji among the discharged. The poor Motouji, though unmarried, with an aged mother to support, did everything he could to find a new master or some means of living. He had traveled to Yedo for that purpose but to no avail. It was an age of a superabundance of useless ronin-men of the sword without a master, thrown into a terrible vortex of complete peace, and Motouji, bearer of an unpropitious name, was not coveted by any daimyo. So after all he had to go the way of the many who found themselves unwanted in the world: he shaved himself into a bonze and adopting the priestly name of "Jo-sui" (like water), led a precarious life, with his mother, at a place not far from Imasato where Myohoji stood.

As Abbot of Myohoji

Keichu obeyed the voice of duty and obligation of gratitude sounding so inexorable a command. As soon as he removed to Imasato, he built a little house in the back of the temple ground for his mother and his brother, Josui. The latter assisted him in copying manuscripts and in sundry clerical work.

Keichu's life as Abbot of Myohoji lasted ten years, and many important events happened to make them a memorable epoch in his life. It was in these years that his fame as a learned, or one of the most learned scholar-monks in Japan, spread far and wide till it had reached the august ears of Tokugawa Mitsukuni, the "vice-Shogun," Lord of Mito.

We do not know exactly when and how his relations with the House of Mito were established. But it was obvious that his name had been made known to Mitsukuni through his scholar-vassal, Ando Tameakira, who had frequently gone to Osaka to carry messages between his Lord and the hermit scholar, Shimokobe Nagaru, whom he had commissioned with the work of Manyoshu investigation. Ando had often heard Nagaru speak of Keichu's character and talents in highest terms, and even met him at Nagaru's home. In fact it is stated that Nagaru, being conscious of his own growing age and declining energy, had recommended him to take his place but that Keichu had modestly declined it as being beyond his ability. When therefore Nagaru's chronic illness grew pronounced it was natural that the work of Manyo commentary should have been transferred to him. In 1686 Nagaru died in his 61st or 62nd year, when Keichu was about 46 years old, and from then Keichu was formally appointed Nagaru's successor on the Manyo work. Under Keichu the work made a marvelous progress. Within a few years 30 volumes of the commentary were finished, and these under the famous title of "Manyo Daisho-Ki," or "Manyo Work (undertaken) by Proxy," were presented to Mitsukuni.

Great Work Finished

Mitsukuni was very pleased with Keichu's performance done in so speedy and so masterly a manner. There were some errors in the texts which consequently made their explanations difficult; this was ineviatable because the edition of Manyoshyu in Keichu's possession was at the most an imperfect one. Thereupon Mitsukuni loaned to Keichu some valuable "secret" editions of the anthology which he had secured at great pains and expense, with a new commission that he should make a comparative study of these various texts and base his commentary upon what seemed to him to be the most accurate or plausible texts.

Flattered and encouraged by this extraordinary mark of confidence on Mitsukuni's part, Keichu began at once to go over the whole field once more. He re-wrote many parts according to the new light thrown by the added material and made fresh additions from his own further investigations, till he completed the whole of Manyo poems in 60 volumes. This was in 1690 when Keichu was 50 years old, just 10 years after he became Abbot of Myohoji.

A Free Lancer Again

Keichu felt as if he had been delivered of a heavy, sacred burden; he had fulfilled his double obligation to his dear friend and to the illustrious Lord of Mito. In the same year another load slipped from off his shoulders: his dear old mother died in January. Sorrowful as the separation was, it had been a rare blessing to him and the deceased that an incorrigible shukke (forsaker of the world) like him should have been privileged to perform the good offices or filial piety during the last ten years of his mother who carried into eternity the happy memory of his rising fame. He also felt he had fulfilled his duty to his master, Bojo, and was now entitled to renounce his active responsibility as Abbot of Myohoji. So he had his revered colleague, Kakugen, installed as his successor, and betook himself once more to a life of "concealment" as a free-lance scholar-monk.

As soon as his wish was made known a little lot of land was given him at Higashi Kozu, not far from Imasato, by his parishioners who did not like him to go away too far, and as for his dwelling Fuseya Chozaemon had the former cottage at Mancho, the unforgettable Yoju-an, bodily removed to the new site, so that everything was made ready for his retirement. This new hermitage Keichu called "En-ju-an" (round-jewel-abode)—an echo from his pious heart overflowing with gratitude at the "perfect blessedness of his earthly condition." As if to complete the sum of his bliss, Mitsukuni, Lord of Mito, sent him as reward for his great literary labors a munificent gift of 30 rolls of silk and a thousand ryo in gold which was a considerable sum of money at that time. Keichu like an unselfish man, spent only a little portion of this money in making necessary repairs to the cottage and had the remainder distributed among the poor of the neighborhood whigh came to them like a veritable manna as it was a lean year and Osaka swarmed with hungry people.

(To Be Continued)

Fruits of Wisdom

Children, look in those eyes, listen to that dear voice, notice the feeling of even a single touch that is bestowed upon you by that gentle hand! Make much of it while yet you have that most precious of all good gifts, a loving mother. Read the unfathomable love of those eyes; the kind anxiety of that tone and look, however slight your pain. In after life you may have friends, fond, dear friends, but never will you have again the inexpressible love and gentleness lavished upon you, which none but a mother bestows.—Anon.

* * *

Certain thoughts are prayers. There are moments when, whatever be the attitude of the body, the soul is on its knees.—Victor Hugo.

* * *

The world is a great book, of which they who never stir from home read only a page.—Augustine.

* * *

Wine invents nothing; it only tattles. It lets out all secrets.—Schiller.

* * *

It is better by a noble boldness to run the risk of being subject to half of the evils we anticipate, than to remain in cowardly listlessness for fear of what may happen.—Herodotus.

Japanese-P.I. Trade In the 16th Century

By NAOJIRO MURAKAMI
(From the Mainichi)

There were 20 Japanese residents in Manila in May 1570 when the Spanish army under Governor-General Legaspi of the Philippines, marching from Cebu Island, occupied the city. So we are told in a report the Governor-General of the Philippines made to the home Government on the expedition. From this it will be seen that in those days Japanese merchant vessels were going to and coming from Manila.

In remarks subsequently made by the Government-General in Manila to the home Government there is mention of Japanese ships touching at places in North and Central Luzon Island. When the insular authorities became aware that the Japanese ships had only peaceful intentions, they opened Manila to them. It is on record that several vessels came to Manila from Japan in 1585 and years following.

In the meantime the trade between Japan and the Philippines had gained. There were many ships leaving Japan from year to year to the Philippines, in particular to Luzon Island, for purposes of trading. A merchant of Sakai near Osaka by the name of Naya Sukeyemon went to Manila frequently, and was known widely among the Spanish there. He traded chiefly in general merchandise, and the Luzon-made pots he imported into Japan were in great demand.

Mission Arrived in 1593

A mission from the Governor-General of the Philippines arrived in Japan in 1593. The head of this mission was received in audience by Hideyoshi at Nagoya, Hizen, Kyushu. He proceeded to Kyoto, where for a time he was engaged in missionary work. In his reports to the Governor-General of the Philippines made from Kyoto he mentioned that Hideyoshi had left affairs concerning trade with Luzon Island to Hasegawa Sojin and another man, and that five authorized Japanese vessels went to Manila in 1594 and four in 1595. He also mentioned that there were several other Japanese and Portuguese vessels.

The trade with Manila steadily gained. In 1599 nine ships left for Manila. Later, the then Governor-General of the Philippines proposed to limit the number of Japanese ships visiting the islands in a year to three. A new Governor-General in 1602 sought to limit the number to six. Another Governor-General in 1608 requested Japan not to send more than four ships in a year to the islands.

To these proposals Tokugawa Iyeyasu, who had come to power, invariably replied that all authorized ships leaving for the islands would carry certificates showing their character. It is recorded that 30 such certifications were issued during 10 years from 1604.

During the era of Bunroku (1592-1595), ships bearing missions of the Government General in Manila come to Japan and carried on much profitable trade while in Japan. After them the so-called Manila ships came. They, for the most part, traded at Nagasaki and various ports in Satsuma. For some years after 1608 these ships came to Urawa at the request of Tokugawa Iyeyasu.

Then the Shogunate embarked upon the policy of purging the country of Kiristan as Christianity was then called. Missionaries were prohibited to enter Japan.

Order Was Defied

The order was defied by many who secretly came to Japan from Manila. The mission from the Government-General in Manila that came to Japan in May, 1624 was not allowed to pay its respects to Tokugawa Iyeyasu and was notified by the Shogunate that there was to be no more trade between Japan and the Philippines.

The Spanish ships from Manila were fitted up by the Government-General of the Philippines and there was on board cargo belonging to officials of the Governor-General and Spanish merchants.

The things sent by Japan to the Philippines, were mostly provisions and munitions of which the Government General was in need. The trade with Japan offered opportunity for officials of the Government-General and insular merchants to make personal gain. Thus the embargo placed by the Shogunate on trade with the islands was a great blow to these people. The Government-General, which gained much from the trade with Japan, was on the look-out for an opportunity to propose to Japan to resume the trade relations, but such an opportunity did not come its way.

The goods that left Japan for the Philippines during the days when there was much trade between the two countries were silk, cotton cloth, silver, copper, iron, salted fish, salted pork, wheat flour, lacquerware tea kettles, fans, swords, and spears. The things which were imported by Japan from Luzon were mostly European goods which had been imported from Mexico, miscellaneous Chinese goods, including tea pots, deer hides, sugar, honey, and wax.